The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,

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C. D. BRIGHAM ..... EDITOR.
W. B. THOMPSON ..... BUSINESS MANAGER.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

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Transient Advertising.

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☞ Gold Closed, in New York Last Evening at 130!

The Daily Commercial

CITY ITEMS.

Furniture and Carpet Auction.

This morning, at McClelland's, 58 Fifth street, commencing at 10 o'clock.

Fresh Butter and Eggs

Are received from three to five times a week at Brown, Bros & Co.'s, 84 Pennsylvania avenue Dealers in Groceries, Confectionery, Produce, Fruits, Nuts, Pickles, &c., &c.

Sparkling Catawba Wine.

Pure Rye Whisky, California Brandies, Drake's Plantation Bitters, Congress Water, just received; 24 doz's Improved Blood Searcher, wholesale and retail at Dillon's drug store, Fifth street.

Sacques, Basques and Circulars.

Of the most silk Sacques, Basques and Circulars, a large stock at $6, $8, $10, $12, $15 $20, $25 to $75, at Gardner and Schlefter's, 92 Market street.

Sea Turtle.

Just received at Fred. Weiss' Cornucopia corner of 11th and Union streets, a five hundred and forty pound sea green and soft shell Turtle, alive, which he will serve up in capital style in soup or fine steaks. Also her delicacies of the season constantly on hand at 69 Union.

The Stock of Hats and Caps,

At the extensive and popular hat house of William Fleming, No. 139 Wood street, is not excelled for quality, variety and style by any other house in the country. Call and examine our new styles.

For Sale.

Forty-eight acres of excellent land, within two hundred yards of Williamsburg station, on the Pennsylvania railroad and Swissvale road. There is a fine orchard of young trees on the premises in good bearing condition. Also, a never failing spring of excellent water. A station will be placed on said land by the railroad company which will make it very convenient for any person doing business in the city. Said land will either be sold together or in seplions to suit purchasers. It can be very conveniently divided into lots for country residences. For urther particulars inquire of John Graler 119 Water or 116 First st

New Goods.

We would call the attention of our readers to the new goods just received by Smith & Sons, No. 63 Market street, consisting ladies, misses and children's hosiery and gaiters, of glove and kid; kid, French morocco, calf and lasting. Men, boys and youths' boots, balmorals and Congress gaiters. These goods are all manufactured to their order, are all of the best materials and warranted. Besides these may be found there a complete assortment of goods in their line of every variety. Their prices are in accordance with the times, and those wishing to buy would do well to give them a call.

Notice to Manufacturers.

Especially to those manufacturers of sewing machines, laundry mach, and all iron work, and manufacturers interested in securing protection to American manufacture.

A meeting will be held on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the Board of Trade Rooms, to form a delegation to attend the Convention of the American Iron and Steel Association, at Chicago, on the 24th of May (Wednesday next).

All firms who intend sending a delegate to the Convention are requested to report at that meeting of her by a member of the firm or by a message.

The delegation will leave on the Monday afternoon train and as a special car will be provided for the occasion, it is important that all who intend going should report on Saturday afternoon without fail.

Maximilian and Kirby Smith.

If the dispatches are true which we publish this morning, associating in a forlorn enterprise the *quasi* Emperor of Mexico with the last of the Rebel guerrillas yet in arms against the Government, its most important significance is the illustration it affords of the folly of human struggling against hope or reason in human efforts to destroy their country. We think it, however, improbable that the rumor is well founded, unless, indeed, we may suppose that the *trotage* has lost the little discretion indoctrinated into him by his august patron; for no scheme could more surely hurl him from the tottering position in which he finds it so difficult to maintain himself even now. For a moment that the Emperor NAPOLEON, *at this stage of affairs*, would undertake a contest with the great empire of the West. For an alliance of the character indicated, would inevitably bring us into a war with France should the Emperor NAPOLEON sustain MAXIMILIAN, but the probabilities of such an event, for such a cause, are not at present to be seriously considered, and we pass to dismiss the rumors as either the concoction of some speculating genius, or the fabric of some sensation newsmonger.

Crop Prospects.

On Thursday night last there was a severe frost in this vicinity—sufficiently so we fear to materially injure the fruit. It is perhaps too soon yet to know the full extent of the damage, but it must be considerable to peaches, plums, cherries, grapes, strawberries, and possibly apples. It is our opinion, however, that early cherries having a northern exposure, were injured by frost, or the cold north wind which followed while in bloom, but we feel pretty confident that such is the case with the few trees we have. They were very full in bloom, but the blossom stems soon began to wither and fall, and continued to do so until there is very little fruit left upon the trees. We attribute the failure to the cause above named, as the trees were in a thrifty, flourishing condition—*Norwalk (O.) Reflector*.

THE FROST.—We learn that the frost of Thursday night last was quite severe at some points in this State on the line of the Wabash Road, and it is feared the fruit was seriously injured.—*Toledo Blade*.

A writer in the Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The severe frost in this section of the country, last week, seriously damaged the fruit and early vegetables. Very little escaped. The peaches were nearly all killed, and the grapes entirely destroyed. The vines of the latter look as if they had been subjected to a fire, so severely were they frozen. This cold snap seems to have been general in this latitude, although at Indianapolis and further westward, judging from personal observation and reliable reports, it did not reach as hard as in the central part of Ohio. The planting season is very backward on account of rain. On passing through the central portions of Ohio and Indiana last week, I found that very little ground had been broken for corn, and excepting around Urbana, scarcely any grain had been planted.

MR. LINCOLN'S CABINET.—Mr. Thurlow Weed, in a communication in the New York *Times*, referring in a statement in the *Tribune* that "Mr. Lincoln, upon the receipt of Alexander H. Stephens's first great Union speech in Georgia, near the close of 1860, wrote him from Springfield a letter which was offered him, may, perused upon him, a choice of all the positions within the President's gift," says:

Mr. Lincoln conversed very freely with me on the subject of his Cabinet, at Springfield, but neither then nor subsequently was the name of Mr. Stephens mention in that conversation.

In our conversations, in reply to my earnest advocacy of Union men in Slave States for the Cabinet, Mr. Lincoln expressed his fears that on questions likely to arise, such men could not be relied upon. There were, I insisted, two exceptions, viz: Andrew Johnson and John M. Botts.

Mr. Lincoln concurred with me in believing Mr. Johnson reliable, both against rebellion and slavery, and nearly or quite decided to invite him into his Cabinet.

Mr. Lincoln decided, not at Washington, but in Springfield, to offer a seat to Mr. Gilmer, and I was the bearer of the letter to Mr. Gilmer. The letter (which Mr. Lincoln read to me) inquired the views entertained by Mr. Gilmer, upon the questions likely to vex the government. Mr. Gilmer's reply (which he also read to me) was quite satisfactory; but subsequently, when the "Border States question" arose in Congress Mr. Gilmer changed his ground, and then informed Mr. Lincoln that he could not favor a "coercive police." This miserable decision not only left Mr. Gilmer and other out of the Cabinet, but took them out of the Union.

SUSPENDED REQUISITIONS.—Subscriptions to the loan of thirty millions a day are having their effect upon Mr. McCulloch's arrangements. The last of the "suspended requisitions" for the navy were passed on Monday, and the money will soon be in the hands of the disbursing officers. Indeed that item in the account is one which must soon disappear from the Treasury statements, except so far as the ordinary routine of the department occasions delay.

NEXT TO CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—A lady correspondent of the New York *Tribune* suggests that Mr. Davis should be compelled to wear the usual costume of women during the period of his imprisonment. No woman, she declares, could wish him a severer punishment. She adds that if he were compelled to run in that dress one hour every day, as fast as when he was captured, it would probably be the death of him.

MAD AT HIM.—The New York *World* pettishly calls Sergeant CORBETT, who shot BOOTH, "a notoriety-craving fool." Wonder what the *World* men would have done in the case if he had been theirs?

FIRST EDITION.

12, MIDNIGHT.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

Mrs. Lincoln's Health

Collection of Internal Revenue in Southern States.

Movements of Sherman's Forces.

Special to Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.

A Washington special to the *Times* says: Mrs. Lincoln will not depart for Illinois as a stated. She is not yet quite ready and will not depart until Monday.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Within the last forty-five days thirty new districts for the collection of internal revenue have been ordered in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Kentucky and Mississippi. Revenue officers have been appointed and the collection of revenue from lately rebel districts already commencing. It has been determined to fill the offices of assessors and collectors in the late insurrectionary districts with local Union men, as far as practicable.

It is understood President Johnson has sent for the editor of the Raleigh *Standard* and other Union men of North Carolina, for a personal consultation.

The right wing of General Sherman's army, commanded by Maj. Gen. John A. Logan, is not expected at Alexandria before Friday or Saturday.

The headquarters of the Army of the Tennessee, under charge of Captain Taggart, has been established at the Mansion House, Alexandria, and the headquarters of the 16th Corps on King street, the same place. Gen. Sherman's headquarters has been prepared for his reception, and are situated in an orchard a short distance outside of Alexandria.

While Gen. Halleck learned that Gen. Howard intended to march the right wing of Sherman's army through Richmond, he telegraphed to Howard that he would not permit it, and his march would be instructed to forbid their passage on pontoons. Gen. Howard flanked Gen. Halleck by removing his guards and substituting his own.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Post's* special say.: Governor Wells, of Louisiana, and others arrived at Washington on Friday, to see President Johnson in relation to the general local troubles in that State.

Important Circular.

Instructions to Officers of Customs.

Commerce with Insurrectionary States

By Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 18.

The following circular of instruction to the officers of the customs, and agents acting as officers of the customs, has just been issued:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 16, 1865.

In the practical application of the rules and regulations concerning commercial intercourse with insurrectionary States, known as the series of May 9th, 1865, all officers acting thereunder are directed to cause as little annoyance as possible to parties interested in such commercial intercourse otherwise; they are to carry out the purposes of the Executive in removing all the restrictions upon such commerce, that the proclamation of the termination of the law will permit, inasmuch as the military lines of occupation in the district west of the Mississippi river, have not been extended, nor the trade therewith affected by the proclamation of the President, of April 29th, 1865, are still applicable to the portion of country west of the Mississippi river. By the second section of the regulations the necessity for application to this Department for permits or authority to clear goods, except for the ports of the insurrectionary States East of the Mississippi river, either coastwise or inland, is obviated, and consequently no such permits or authorities will be issued.

Collectors and others are directed to clear all goods not specified and declared contraband by the second section of said regulations, while all such shipments must be under the supervision of an officer of the customs, who there are such, or other proper officer. To prevent the transportation of any articles declared contraband, no duty or other fee will be charged, except such as may be prescribed by law, for the entrance or clearance of vessels. No duty will be charged on the certificate of such purchasing agent only is required. If the cotton so offered is claimed and proved to be the product of the personal labor, or of freedmen or others employed or paid by them, the shipping fee of three cents pound must be paid to the officer under whose supervision the shipment is made.

If any products other than cotton are offered for shipment, the collector of the district or Collector of Internal Revenue, the internal taxes prescribed by law having duly been paid thereon, must be satisfied before it is shipped. In consequence of there being no internal revenue officer or of the port or place of shipment, the officer supervising the shipment must collect such internal revenue due thereon; or if the party shipping is unable to pay such internal revenue tax, the article must be consigned to the Collector of Customs at the port of destination of the vessel. And if the bills of lading and the manifest of the vessel exhibit the fact that such internal tax has not been paid, and on the arrival of any vessel at her port, the Collector of the Customs thereof, will require such internal tax to be paid to him before allowing the delivery of the article on which such tax has accrued and become payable. No vessel will be allowed to unload at any port except such as shall be named on her manifest as her port of destination, without the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, and no goods will be delivered at any port whatever until all such taxes are paid. Until the customs officers are duly appointed, special agents will act as such, and while acting in that capacity will sign as special agents and acting customs officers. Captured and abandoned property will be treated as directed in regulation of 29th July, 1864.

[Signed] HUGH MCCULLOCH,
Secretary of Treasury.

Colored People of N. C.

Their Petition to the President.

They Claim the Right of Suffrage.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The petition circulated among the colored people of North Carolina, to be presented to President Johnson, after referring to the the friendship of the late President Lincoln and the proverbial kindness of President Johnson, in behalf of the old flag, and the services they have performed both under and for it, ask that the election franchise be extended to them, saying they cannot see the justice of denying that privilege to those who have been fighting for the country, while it is freely granted to men, who have returned from four years fighting against it. They call attention to the fact that up to 1835 free colored men voted in North Carolina without detriment to the interest of the State.

THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

Jeff. Davis Positively Implicated.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Post* says editorially it has information from a trustworthy official source, that a note found in Booth's pocket. A paper in cipher had previously been found in Jeff. Davis's house in Richmond. This paper was not supposed to be of importance until the one in Booth's pocket was compared with it, and by use of it, was read. The note proves that Davis was in communication with two of the men in Canada, for whom rewards have been offered. In the interpretation of the correspondence as the proposed assassination, which it distinctly asserted Davis favored.

THE LATE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

By Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.

Merrick's foundry, which occupied a whole square on Fifth, Fourth, Washington and Federal streets, caught fire in the paint shop in the centre of the building, and most of the building on Fifth street was destroyed. The room contained valuable drawings, which were destroyed. It is impossible to estimate the damage, but from the extent of the fire it must be large.

EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN AND KIRBY SMITH.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.

The *Post's* special says: It is known that the Emperor Maximilian and the Rebel Kirby Smith have recently had negotiations with each other. It is no longer expected that Smith will surrender without further fighting.

GEN. SHERMAN'S TROOPS.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.

A Washington special to the *Post* says: Most of Gen. Sherman's troops are moving into camp on the other side of the Potomac.

The Great Conspiracy.

THE SUPPRESSED EVIDENCE.

Geo. N. Sanders Identified with the Plot.

He was on Intimate Terms with Booth.

The Conspiracy Hatched in 1863.

Booth's Connection with Oil Business.

The "Golden Circle" and "Sons of Liberty" in the Plot.

The injunction of secrecy has been removed from the evidence taken in the conspiracy trial on Friday, 12th inst., and has been made public. The following is the substance of it:—

Henry Van Steinacker swore that he had been in the military service of the Confederate Government for three years, an engineer officer on the staff of General Edward Johnson. After the battle of Gettysburg, on his return to Staunton, whither he was ordered with a sick officer, Steinacker was overtaken by three civilians, one of whom was Booth, whose photograph this witness recognized. He traveled with these citizens twenty or more hours and got better acquainted with them. He was asked what he thought about the success of the Confederacy, and said "it looked gloomy." Booth told him that was "nonsense, only act our part right, and the Confederates will gain their independence. Old Abe Lincoln must go up like a spout, and the Confederacy gain their independence anyhow." Steinacker says he thought Booth meant by "up like a spout" that Lincoln must be killed, for Booth was enraged expression assented to by the others. Three or four days after this, Steinacker arrived at the camp of the 21 Virginia regiment, and here met the three civilians again. He was then formally introduced to J. Wilkes Booth, and a man named Surratt. During the evening there was a secret meeting of Confederate officers, and afterwards he learned the purport of that meeting which Booth attended. He was informed that certain officers were to be detached and sent to Canada and the borders; to deliver prisoners; lay Northern cities in ashes; get all the members of the Cabinet; and kill the President. He had heard the same thing said a hundred times, but always before as braggadocio before. The officer who told Steinacker about this secret meeting was Lieutenant Cockerill, of the 21st Virginia Regiment, and belonging to the company commanded by Capt. John Y. Beall, who was afterwards executed by the Federal Government in New York. Cockerill told Steinacker that Captain Beall was off on detach d service, and would not be heard from for a month or two. These secret meetings were frequently held by the Confederate officers, and the assassination of the President was one of the topics. In the early part of October, he saw Booth, whom he knew very well, talking with George N. Sanders, and saw them go into a drinking saloon together. He also saw Jacob Thompson, Clay, Tucker and others, but could not positively swear that he saw them in company with Booth, though he thinks he did. Deveney says he had a conversation with Booth, and asked him if he was going to perform. Booth said, "Don't be uneasy here on a pleasure trip." Deveney is positive that he saw Booth again talking with Sanders, on the lawn leading against the piller of the hotel; Sanders led when he said he (Sanders) had not seen Booth. Deveney says the next time he saw Wilkes Booth was in this city on the steps of the Kirkwood House, about five o'clock on the night of the assassination. Booth was coming from the hotel, and turned round and spoke to Deveney, who heard Booth when he came from Canada. He said he had been back some time; was not going to play again in this "all business." Here is the important clue that expression. A few minutes after, Booth left. Deveney again saw him, on Pennsylvania avenue, about five minutes after,

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1865.

☞ Correspondence on matters of public interest is solicited and will be thankfully received from our friends in all parts of the country, when accompanied by responsible names. More especially whatever relates to the discovery and production of oil, the development of oil lands and reliable oil intelligence in general, will be acceptable and is desired. Events of local interest mechanical and agricultural results in inventions and improvements of every description, clearly and briefly described, are solicited. To secure attention, communications should be brief, entirely reliable, and sent as promptly as possible.

Letters concerning the business departments of the newspaper or printing office should be addressed to the Business Manager. Communications designed for the paper should be addressed to The Editor.

COUNTY UNION CONVENTION.

The loyal men of Allegheny county, comprising the Union party, are requested to assemble at the places of holding elections in their Wards, Boroughs, Townships and Precincts, respectively, on on TUESDAY, June 3d, 1865, and elect two delegates to represent each district aforesaid in a UNION CONVENTION to be held at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, June 6th, at 10 o'clock, a. m. for the purpose of nominating a Union ticket and transacting such other business as may be properly brought before it.

The election of delegates in the Wards and Boroughs shall be by ballot between the hours of four and seven o'clock, p. m. and in the Townships between the hours of four and six o'clock, p. m.

By order of the Union Executive Committee.

A. M. BROWN, Chairman.

ALEX. MCCANDLESS, } Secretaries.
P. O'NEILL, }

The Rebel Congress in the Plot.

The Resolution, on assassination and other crimes, that was deliberated on in the Rebel Congress, has been published, but with telegraphic errors that made its meaning obscure The following is a correct transcript:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the Confederate States, the Senate concurring, That we do adhere to our opinion that the so-called Emancipation Proclamation of the President of the United States, and the enlistment of negro slaves in the several Federal armies now opposed to us, are not among the acts of legitimate warfare, but are properly classed among such acts as the right to *put to death prisoners of war without special cause*, the right to *use poisoned weapons and the right to exterminate*, and, if persisted in, will justify this Government in the adoption of measures of retaliation.

The indorsements upon the paper go to show that this resolution was read the *first* and *second* time, and made the *special order* for the secret session on the 16th of February, 1864.

It appears, then, beyond a doubt, that this knot of traitors did actually consider the formal resolution, to adopt a mode of warfare such as they delineate, embracing the murder of prisoners, the use of poisoned weapons and the assassination of individuals. With these, they class the Emancipation Proclamation, and the employment of negro soldiers.

They assign the adoption of the last two, viz: the issuing of the Proclamation of January 1st 1863, and the enlistment of colored soldiers, by the United States, as a sufficient ground for retaliation on their part. It is obviously implied in their classification, that they would be justified in chosing, as their retaliatory measures any of the methods of warfare which they designate as not legitimate. Whether the resolution was adopted in their secret session or not, the system of atrocity practiced by them proves that the spirit, if not the authority, of it has since pervaded their military policy. At least two of the measures alleged to be odious and barbarous, they have notoriously adopted, viz: the arming of slaves, and the massacre of prisoners. Yes, three, for they proffered emancipation to their slave soldiers. We do not acquit them of having used poisoned weapons, for we do not understand the nature of their "explosive bullets." The question narrows itself down, then, to *assassination*.

Deliberately taking the position that, the United States, having adopted certain measures of a *class* which they pronounce illegitimate in war, they are thereby justified in *retaliation*, and actually adopting others of that class, in their practice; they are fairly open to a suspicion of, at least, a readiness to adopt the rest whenever the opportunity may be offered. And when the crime of assassination is contemplated, this suspicion immediately and justly fixes itself on them, as guilty participants in it. It corresponds with the system of retaliation, to use their own perversion of the term, which they have deliberated on, and probably adopted in form, and certainly incorporated in their method of warfare.

Assassination contemplates and aims at individuals as its objects; and, in connection with public interests, strikes at individuals conspicuously and essentially associated with those interests. In the deliberations of the Rebel Congress no individuals were so likely to be contemplated as the chief functionaries of our Government, and the mind must be dull indeed, which does not see that the President and his Cabinet were embraced in the murderous design of that resolution.

It is undeniable that a plot of assassination was laid before the President's first inauguration, and laid in the interest of the rebellion. The plot that unhappily proved successful had its inception as far back as 1863, and what supposition is more natural than that it was the canvassing of this plot among the conspirators that led to the formal introduction of the subject in their Congress, in February, 1864? And what is more natural than that their resolution inaugurated the visible change in the treatment of prisoners, the massacre of colored prisoners, and the maturing of the plot for the assassinations that were subsequently attempted?

We, of course deny the correctness of the classification of illegitimate measures by the Rebel Congress. The emancipation and enlistment of colored soldiers, we hold to be legitimate, not without historic precedent. And if they were, the employment of negroes for war purposes, by the Rebels themselves, would be a sufficient justification, even as a retaliatory measure. But our argument is founded on their classification, as they place it, and leaves them under the aforegoing exhibit of complicity with the murder of President LINCOLN, and with only the wretched subterfuge that it was part of a system of retaliation.

Gathering Them In.

President JOHNSON is causing to be gathered in, not slowly but surely, the ring-leaders of the Rebellion. HUNTER, of Virginia, BROWN, of Georgia, and some others, are already in confinement, and pursuit is being made after VANCE, of North Carolina, MAGRATH, of South Carolina, and others still, who have been most conspicuous in civil positions in the attempt to overthrow the Government.

The first article in President JOHNSON'S creed is, "Treason must be made odious and Traitors punished." He is keeping his faith. The rebel leaders, it is evident, begin to understand this, for they manifest symptoms of uneasiness. Scores of them, up to high time, have fled themselves secure, though covered all over with guilt, have been seized with an unpleasant sensation, and have come to realise that, after all, it may go hard with them.

In the situation in which JEFF. DAVIS finds himself now, it is difficult to determine how much he deludes his mind with the belief he will not be hanged. The circumstances of his flight and capture did not denote either moral courage, a sense of innocence, or the idea of personal security, in case of capture—but rather guilt and conscientiousness that, if caught, he would be executed as a traitor DAVIS knows President JOHNSON; he knows what are the laws of the land; and certainly he ought not to misinterpret popular sentiment in that portion of the Union which has remained true to the government. His reflections on his own case must bring him to the conclusion that, if he is not hanged, no one will be; that if there is to be any hanging, it will commence with him. For his reflections on this point there cannot be much curiosity, except as they must be in strongest possible contrast with his position and reflections as indicated by his utterances sixty days ago, when, with proclamations and edicts, he defied the government, and seemed to declare his power to stand against the world.

The action of the Government, in gathering in the great criminals, is in perfect accord with inexorable justice and satisfies popular sentiment. No loyal man, viewing the whole subject impartially, can fail to be gratified with the exhibition which is thus made before the world, of our Republic, which, having triumphed over the Rebellion, is proceeding straight to the business of punishing the leaders in the great crime. Whatever foreign nations may say, our attitude and action in this cannot fail to exalt our country and increase its moral greatness everywhere.

President Johnson's Creed.

"Treason must be made odious and Traitors punished." "The time has come for us to understand that treason is a crime, the highest of crimes; in other words, that all crimes are merged in treason, and that he who has committed treason has committed all crimes". "The people must understand that treason is the blackest of crimes and will be surely punished." "Public morals and opinion should be established upon the sure and unfaltering principles of justice." "We must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the state."

The Fall of Chivalry.

The last leg which the chivalry stood on, has been completely knocked away, by the circumstances of DAVIS's capture. He was the embodiment, the representative character, so much admired abroad and applauded at home. Even General MCCLELLAN so much admired him that he defended him as a "gentleman" in his Southern chivalry centered, and his capture, disguised in a petticoat, inflicts common humiliation and disgrace. There is no escaping it. Hereafter the least allusion to Southern chivalry, wherever made, will carry the mind back to the ludicrous picture of JEFF, in petticoats, brandishing a bowie knife, and Mrs. DAVIS warning the cavalry to be careful, for the 'President might hurt some of them.' There are events which create irresistible associations in the mind and forbid any attempt at argument or illustration. This is one. Chivalry cannot hope to outlive the mortification of the petticoat escapade. The killing effect will be as perpetual as an Arctic frost in June.

Our National Resources.

We are seriously alarmed. What are we coming to? A prospect of national mendicancy would not be absolutely horrifying. We could call into requisition our national gift of contrivance, and manage to make both ends meet. But to be buried, submerged, deluged with an all-sweeping flood of a never-ending flow of untold, inestimable wealth. This is what terrifies us. Can the nation bear it? Will the people keep their sobriety and prudence? While we are filled fearful of the consequences of our riches, we are invited to take notice of the resources of a new comer into the great modern family. Senator STEWART, of Nevada, gave a lecture in New York, Tuesday evening, in which he gave a glowing account of the incalculable resources in silver and other of the precious metals of the vast region lying between the Sierra Nevada and the Rocky mountains, and was fortunately able to show that these resources were not merely speculative, but that the number of mills and stamps in operation, and the quantity of silver ore taken out and shipped, justified his theories and conclusions. But three things are wanted for the development of the region and the production of untold quantities of the precious metals. These are, labor, capital and the Pacific railroad. Senator Stewart thought that the national debt would be found to be a mere *bagatelle*, and its payment the easiest thing in the world, if but a tithe of the national energies were directed to the development of our gold and silver bearing Territories.

Well, we don't know, after all, as we are so much alarmed. The idea of paying the national debt is comforting and reassures us. At any rate we must take courage and bear manfully whatever is in store for us.

Jeff. Davis Coming.

The route of JEFF. DAVIS to Washington will not be by the way of Macon, but by Nashville, Louisville, Cincinnati and probably Pittsburgh. It is suggested that this change in the programme was probably owing to a fear that the notorious rebel might be wrested from our grasp if brought through Georgia, though it is difficult to see how it would be possible for his friends to be successful in any attempt of the kind that might be made. It is not known whether the prisoner is in irons or not, but it is presumed he is enjoying the fullest liberty under the circumstances. The route thither and via Nashville is much more circuitous than that via Macon, but the perfect safety of the prisoner warrants the amplest precautions being taken.

Sypher's History of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

Mr. J. E. BARR, agent of the publishers of this superb work, is now in the city, prepared to deliver it to subscribers. There has been some delay in delivering the volume, but no subscriber will regret this when he understands how complete the author has made the work by a laborious use of the time.

AFTER THE TRAITORS.—Zebulon Vance, the rebel Governor of North Carolina, has been arrested, while endeavoring to reach the coast in order to make his escape out of the country. A detachment of cavalry is now in pursuit of Governor Magrath, of South Carolina, General Halleck, by authority of the War Department, offers $25,000 for the arrest and delivery for trial of Wm. Smith, ex-Governor of Virginia. The pirate Semmes, with some companions, are endeavoring to make their way to the North Carolina coast, in order to escape from the country.

TEXAS.—They seem in that State, which has figured so largely in our history, as well as on our map, to be bent on continuing the excitation. It is well that their predilections in that way have developed themselves before our soldiers have returned to their homes. It might suit the Government, perhaps, very well to rendezvous a few thousand men in that vicinity, till we see what our Trans-Atlantic neighbors propose to do. They could perform the double purpose of putting down domestic enemies and keeping an eye on foreign friends.

THE ASSURANCE.—MARQUIS DE MONTHOLON the new French Minister at Washington, embraced in his presentation speech to President JOHNSON the following assurance:

I am happy to bring hither, on a solemn occasion, the loyal and frank expressions of the wishes which the Emperor, my august sovereign, forms for the complete restoration of peace and concord on the continent of America.

As "the continent of America" includes MAXIMILIAN, the assurance embraces too much to be of particular value.

MARKETING AND WAGES.—How can men work on reduced wages, if the price of marketing sticks at the old high rate? Beef at twenty-five cents a pound, milk at ten cents a quart, butter at forty cents, eggs at twenty-five! Is it war time still? Is gold two fifty? Is the "between hay and grass" season on as still?

SIGNIFICANT.—The rebel Senator H. S. FOOTE, on being paroled the other day, was shown an order from the War Department that he should either stand trial for treason or quit the country at once. He choose to go and departed for Canada. He knew which was the safe course, and made a confession in deciding.

QUEEN VICTORIA has written an autograph letter of condolence to Mrs. Lincoln. The Washington *Chronicle* says: A tribute of sympathy from a widow is one of the most touching manifestations of regret at the President's death that we have yet seen.

A CHANCE TO MAKE A FORTUNE.—If Manager HENDERSON will put the Petticoat Escapade on his stage, so as to set off the strong points and do the subject justice, he will be in the way of making a snug fortune.

A COINCIDENCE.—After the assassination, as Booth jumped on the stage, he flourished a huge *knife*. Davis, when about to be arrested, flourished the same kind of a weapon.

FILLIBUSTERISM IN NEW YORK.—A New York letter says: The city journals, you will observe continue to make much of the fillibuster excitement, but no new facts worth mentioning have really transpired. Public meetings, in the interest of the so called emigrants, are called in various parts of the city this evening, and as it is announced that the newspaper reporters are to be excluded, the inference is that something is to be said or done which it is not deemed expedient the outside public should know. However that may be, it is certain, as stated in my letter of yesterday, that the proper authorities have a sharp eye on the whole concern, and should anything like a positive infraction of the neutrality laws be attempted, General DIX will be down upon it with his iron hand. You may rely upon it, he has peremptory orders to that effect.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.—Charles E. Clark, the absconding teller of the Commercial Bank, of Philadelphia, has made a confession, in which John Anspatch, formerly of the large dry goods firm of Anspatch, Reed & Co., of that city, is implicated as an accomplice in the defalcation. It appears that Anspatch borrowed money from Clark, which the latter abstracted from the bank fund, Anspatch giving his note, payable on demand. When this was taken up to Anspatch he pronounced it a forgery. This subterfuge did not avail him, and he was arrested and held in seventy thousand dollars bail to appear on Friday, when the case will be fully investigated.

GEN. SHERMAN ON SLAVERY.—In a letter to Gen. Johnston, Gen. Sherman says:

"I believe, if the South would simply and publicly declare what we all feel, that slavery is dead, that you would inaugurate an era of peace and prosperity that would soon efface the ravages of the past four years of war. Negroes would remain in the south, and afford you an abundance of cheap labor, which otherwise will be driven away; and it will save the country the senseless discussions which have kept us in a hot water for fifty years."

This is unmistakable, and leaves no room for further fault finding with relation to the restoration of slavery.

A USE FOR OLD HOOP SKIRTS.—Lay the discarded skirt upon one of your garden beds, place a small pole, about as high as the top of the middle of it, and attach the skirt to the top of the pole, by strings from the upper hoop; then sow seeds of the morning glory, or some other vine, at proper distances around it, and in due time you will have a lovely pyramid of living green or rainbow color at little trouble and less expense. Add the money saved in wooden trellises to your wife's allowance for dress, and she will find it a highly profitable speculation.

General Intelligence.

The Californians are experimenting in cotton. A man in Calveras has 12 acres growing finely.

There is trouble among the Mormons. Joe Smith's son disputes Brigham Young's authority as chief priest and ruler.

The Indians are getting troublesome in Minnesota. They have murdered several people near Mankato.

Six thousand emigrants arrived in New York in three days last week, and still they come.

A club, weighing six pounds eleven ounces, was caught in Perkiomen Creek, near Shannonville.

A fruitest says: It is thirty-five years since fruit trees have been in bloom as early as they have the present season.

The Mayor of Boston has vetoed the resolution of the Board of Aldermen opening the Public Library on the Sabbath.

It is calculated that by the stoppage of the draft and the reduction of the army and navy expenses, a saving of over $600,000,000 has been made in the estimates of the current year.

The identical log cabin in which Mr. Lincoln resided when he split rails and learned to write and studied law, is to be brought to Chicago and exhibited at the great fair.

We have now ten Territories waiting to be made States. They are Wyoming, Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nebraska, New Mexico, Utah, and Washington.

A movement is on foot in California to use printing paper of Chinese make. It is made of bamboo and mulberry tree fibre, and is said to be of excellent quality.

When the news of the capture of Jeff. Davis reached Richmond, the old sympathizers evinced the greatest astonishment and sense of the humiliation of their traitorous cause.

Milk is selling in Richmond at fifteen and thirty cents a quart. The milkmen wish to make good their losses occasioned by the change of currency.

A drove of Canadian ponies, destined for Sioux City, arrived at Nevada on Thursday or last week. They are to be used in the war against the Indians.

A large party of Scotch miners left Glasgow on the 22d ult., for New York, and one hundred and fifty more were to have left on the 10th inst.

The quantity of silver bullion pouring into the San Francisco market, from the interior, is large and constant y increasing in volume, the bulk of which is shipped to China.

One of the standing committees of the Tennessee Legislature is that "on Tipping and Tippling Houses." The question is, how long will the Committee *stand* it.

Nine National Banks have been organized in Erie county, in this State, four of which are in Erie City. They are all reported to be doing a good business.

A touching instance of filial affection among the Piatt Indians, is given in a newspaper: Two young "braves," under a promise of being hanged, promised to give the Piatt "officials" five ponies, if they would allow their aged father to be hung in their place.

It is stated that Hon. John A. Gilmer has divided up his lands among his former slaves, and furnished them facilities for working them, and that Mr. Gilmer's example will be followed by other North Carolina planters.

A gentleman walked all the way from Du Page county, Illinois, to Chicago for examination for petty larceny, and was indignant when told that the police court of that city had no jurisdiction of his case.

Intelligence has just been received of the approaching arrival of a large number of Polish emigrants, having been forwarded from European ports under the auspices of emigrant societies established lately to provide new homes for those unfortunate patriots.

Much anxiety exists to hear further news from the Stonewall. It is the impression, however, that she will endeavor to return to Europe, though there are some who believe her commodore (Page) will turn her over to Maximilian.

The question is often asked, what becomes of the Mexican silver? Little, if any of it, finds its way into this country. The New Orleans *True Delta* answers the question to the extent of three millions of the silver taken to England by the last two Liverpool and India mail steamers. We can guess the rest.

In some parts of the West the public lands are being taken up very rapidly under the homestead law. At Junction City, Kansas, 376 acres of public lands were taken up during the months of April and May, and 500 acres were located by bounty-land warrants, while 1,539 were taken by actual settlers.

The vicissitudes of a sailor's life are painfully exhibited in the recent returns to the English Board of Trade. Of forty-seven thousand seamen whose names are recorded during the twelve years ending 1863, no less than twenty thousand died from drowning and more than two thousand from accidents of various kinds.

Now that things are returning to their old shape with the termination of the war, we observe that communication with Europe is about to be attempted by one of the steamers of the North American line, which was sunk in the middle of next month. If successful in the carriage of passengers we presume that this line of steamers will soon be restored.

Although it has been asserted that the Republican President of Mexico issued letters of marque against French vessels over three months ago, there is no positive proof that such was the case, nor has a single French vessel yet been captured. It is also doubtful whether these letters is doubted here, even by the partisans of Juarez themselves.

The State Treasurer has notified corporations organized under the laws of the State, and companies incorporated by other States, doing business within this Commonwealth, that have failed to make report to the Auditor General of dividends declared, capital paid in value of stock, &c., as required by law, that if proper returns are not made within reasonable time, the said corporation will be subject to forfeiture of charter, as provided under the second proviso of the section of the act of April 29, 1864.

In North Carolina a good deal of consternation was lately produced by the order of General Schofield declaring that all the colored people were free, in accordance with the proclamation of President Lincoln. It was feared that the able bodied colored males would immediately desert the plantations, leaving the females and decrepit negroes dependent on their late masters. These apprehensions were at first to some extent realized; but on the arrival of General COX, with the Twenty-third Army Corps, at Greensboro, he soon put a stop to the social disorganization in the surrounding country, compelling the negroes to return to their labor, and promising the people protection.

Personal.

The author of the new novel "Mary Brandegee" is said to be a young lady of Pennsylvania, not yet out of her teens.

The Davenports have gone into the hands of a French "Barnum," and will shortly appear in Paris.

Barnum is a member of the Connecticut Legislature, and his first speech, made last winter day, was in favor of abolishing slavery.

Gen. Wm. H. Seward, Jr., son of the Secretary of State, has tendered his resignation to the War Department, and it has been accepted.

Blondin recently lost £12,000 by the failure of colemans, his former agent, and has been obliged to appear again as a gymnast to retrieve himself.

It is said Gen. Sherman will soon come North on his way home, in the West. In New York they propose to give him an extensive reception.

Hon. W. M. Stewart, the new United States Senator from Nevada, lectured in New York last Tuesday evening on the mineral resources of that State and of the Pacific coast.

Joseph Bridges, the man who constructed the first locomotive which ran west of the Alleghany mountain, and acted as its engineer, is still living at Ebensburg.

Charles A. Washburne, of the well known "Washburne" family, United States Minister to Paraguay, was married last Thursday in Reading, to Miss Sophie Cleveland, daughter of Frederick Cleveland, of that city.

Mr. E. G. Squir, the distinguished archæologist and traveler, lectured in New York Tuesday evening before the American Geographical and Statistical Society on the antiquities of South America. He exhibited some interesting specimens recently obtained by him during his explorations in Peru.

Miss Delia Webster, who was imprisoned in Kentucky, twenty years ago, on a charge of harboring escaped slaves, and has since been the subject of repeated persecution from Kentucky juries, has offered to give the Government acres of land, situated on the Ohio river, opposite Madisonville, Indiana, for the establishment of "Lincoln College." A movement has been put on foot at Boston to carry the plan into effect.

James H. Wilson, who has lately distinguished himself by the capture of Davis, is a native of lower Illinois, and was born about 1840. He graduated at West Point June 30, 1860, fifth in his class. He is young looking, about five feet eight inches in height, light hair and eyes, and rather lively in manner. The latter peculiarity, however, does not detract from his merits as a soldier. He has the reputation of good judgment in the disposition of troops and the management of isolated expeditions. Gen. Wilson's present rank in the regular army is Captain in the corps of engineers, dating from May 7, 1863.

It is represented that the interest in the Mexican emigration scheme, in New York, is unabated, and the rush of young and able bodied men to the different stations for the purpose of registration and learning the particulars of the expedition has not yet seriously decreased within the past few days. Many of the immigrants from Europe, now arriving in considerable numbers by each steamship, are absorbed by the expedition, as well as residents of our own country, whose term of service has expired, and an occasional butternut is found who will enter the name for riches and honor in the land of the Montezumas.

Foreign Items.

The Alcaldes of Madrid are reported to have resigned their positions.

The Dominicans held 300 Spaniards at Santiago de los Caballeros as prisoners.

Of all the magistrates in Ireland only 24 per cent, are Catholics.

The shipments of gold from Australia to England since the date of the preceding mail, amount to £211,000.

A hospital has been opened in Copenhagen for suspicious cases occurring on board Russian ships.

In China, Prince Kung has been dismissed from all his functions. The Ministery for Foreign Affairs has been entrusted to Quen Siong.

Letters from Bokhara state that the Emir is preparing an expedition to assist the Khan of Kokan against the Russians.

The Sultan has ordered machinery and engineers from England to work the coal mines in Turkey, on his own account.

An ordinary ball dress in Paris costs $1,000. What must be the value of an extraordinary one?

The number of applications for the new Mexican loan in France was 69,000. The average amount available for division would only be about £100 for each subscriber.

No fewer than eighty sermons were preached in London the Sunday after Cobden's death, the ministers taking his career as their subject.

A sum of twenty thousand pounds is in litigation in Scotland, and depends upon a marriage contract, which being declared by one of the barristers to be buried with the male party of the contract, Hans George Leslie, of Banff, Orders have been given by the Judge to have the grave opened and the coffin searched for such a document.

A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg, states that the breaking up of the ice on the Neva is expected. A few days ago the broken surface began to crack, and according to custom, cannon were fired to warn the inhabitants. At the same time advices were sent to the Chambers of Commerce, informing them that navigation would be resumed in a few days.

The King of Italy has issued a decree enacting that all the colleges of the kingdom shall bear the name of some celebrated philosopher or writer of the locality in which they are situated, and that on the 17th of March of every year, they shall celebrate a festival in honor of some illustrious man, to be annually fixed by them by the Provincial Council. The day itself is to be marked in the almanacs under the name of "Festival in commemoration of the illustrious writers and thinkers of Italy."

Prices of Iron—Trade Combinations—Systematic Extortions.

On the 5th day of September, 1863, gold commanded the same premium as it did yesterday —31½. Housekeepers who are careful to keep an account of their outlay will discover, by looking back to the date we have named, that they could then buy prime pork by the barrel at $10 50, which to-day costs $23. Hams, which were then sold by the pound for 9 cents, cost now 19 cents; shoulders, formerly at 5 or 6 cents per pound, are quoted at from 14 cents to 15 cents. In bacon, the advance is over one hundred per cent.; in lard, about ninety per cent.; in butter fifty per cent; and in cheese, over eighty per cent. In sugar the rise is less marked, but it nevertheless approaches twenty five per cent. The comparison cannot so well be extended to breadstuffs, hops, tobacco and the foreign demand being subject to fluctuation irrespective of the state of the currency. But we may note that flour is, per barrel, 75 per cent. higher by the barrel than it was in September, 1863, and the baker's bread is still sold as high as when flour was $12 and $13, instead of $6. which is the quotation to-day.

These figures, however glaring as they are, come short of portraying in anything like a reality the extent of extortion to which the poorer class of housekeepers are subjected at the hands of retailers. There is scarcely an article of consumption consumption of the former which the charge is not from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than it would be but for illicit trade combinations. Such combinations have been made an excuse for every species of extortion and robbery, that now, even when its value is fast approaching to that of gold, the system of inordinate profits has got such headway as to baffle all measure, so firmly established among the class of retailers, as to render it impossible for the people of this class is needed in every branch of domestic economy. Let us hope that a partial remedy will we describe, such an example will be more generally set than has been heretofore.—*New York Times, of Tuesday*

MR. LINCOLN AS AN INVENTOR.—In a show case in the large Hall of the Patent Office is one little model which in ages to come will be prized as at once one of the most curious and one of the most sacred relics in that vast museum of unique and priceless things. This is a plain and simple model of a steamboat ingeniously fashioned in wood by the hand of Abraham Lincoln. It bears date in 1849 when the inventor was known only as the successful lawyer and rising politician of central Illinois. Neither his practice nor his politics took up much room in his mind as to prevent him from giving much attention to contrivances which he hoped might be of benefit to the world and bring him fame and gain.

"The design of the invention is suggestive of one phase of Abraham Lincoln's early life. When he went down the Mississippi as a flatboat-man, and became familiar with some of the dangers and inconveniences attending the navigation of the western rivers. It is an attempt to make it as easy matter for steamboats or vessels over shoals and snags and sawyers, as it is for that of an apparatus resembling a noiseless bellows placed on each side of the hull of the craft just below the water line, and worked by an odd but not complicated system of ropes, valves and pulleys. When the keel of the vessel grates against the bottom of obstruction these bellows are to be filled with air—and thus buoyed up the ship is expected to float lightly and gally over the shoal which would otherwise have proved a serious if not fatal hinderance to her trip.

"The model, which is about eighteen or twenty inches long and has the air of having been whittled out in knife and cut a suitable and ornament, or any extra apparatus beyond that necessary to show the operation of buoying the steamer over the obstruction. The model differs from very many of the models which shared with it the shelter of the immense hall of the Patent Office, in the neatness of its finish with wonderful ideety and exquisite finish, as if much of the labor and thought and self-education of a lifetime had been bestowed on its construction. This is a model for a different kind of use than one might imagine a retired rail splitter would exhibit—substantial, but smoothly—and evidently made with a view merely to convey, by the simplest possible means, to the minds of the patent authorities, an idea of the purpose and plan of the simple invention."

SUCCESSFUL CONFIDENCE GAME.—Cincinnati carries off the honors in the following pretty enactment of a favorite diversion. Hicken, a burolic West Virginian, is the martyr hero Monday last is the time. Hicken was stopping at the Metropolitan and met a man who desired to sell him some goods. Walking up the street for the purpose of making a few selections from the stock his friend promised to meet him, a third party came upon the scene with a story of a death in the family, in consequence of which a store was closed. He was about to leave the city, will the assistance of Hicken for $3,400. "Yes, if change can be made for a check for $7,000." "Can't do it; perhaps your burolic acquaintance will advance the money until you reach the bank." The thing is done.

The swindler and Mr. Hitchen, after the transaction which we have referred, walked to the intersection of Sixth and Walnut streets, where they separated not to meet again immediately. Upon the first Hicken found Bacon's Building and down the other, the dupe waiting and busy for his return; but he does not come. Then he rushes to and inquires at the nearest police station, a general rush against all men and all things, and a relapse into the ordinary way of life, a sadder, poorer, and, let us hope, a wiser man. The story is told for the thousandth time, but we nevertheless expect a thousand more victims.

WHO IS PRESIDENT OF THE CONFEDERACY.—We are in the receipt of numerous communications raising the constitutional question as to who is acting President of the Confederacy, now that Jeff. Davis is in our possession, and Mr. Stephens will not assume the responsibilities of the office. The query is a timely one, but a moment's reflection would have satisfied our correspondents that Mrs. Davis is the legitimate successor to her husband's duties. Where he can off with her petticoats she had no alternative but to put on their breeches. And in view of the language she used on the occasion, we venture to predict that foreign nations will make all haste to recognize her as a belligerent.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE PLUNDER.—Nothing is said of the gold Jeff. Davis was supposed to have taken with him from Richmond, and the impression is that none of it fell into our possession. There was a rumor some time ago that a considerable portion of the money had been left in North Carolina, and still another rumor that it had been divided among his escort.

THE KITCHEN OF HEAVEN.—The negroes of Richmond say that Bishop Moore, of Virginia, in addressing them on one occasion, said, "Now, ye servants, keep your kitchen clean, make good light bread, season and cook your meats to the taste of your masters, and perhaps by and by you may be admitted to the Kitchen of Heaven."

APPLES.—The promise of apples in towns about Hartford is not so good as was expected; and similar reports come from other quarters of Connecticut. Fewer trees than usual are in blossom; and many that are seem to have only half blossomed. What the cause may be, does not yet appear. A fair crop of apples may, however, be secured.—*Hartford (Conn.) Times*

THE FORT WAGNER PRISONERS.—At the assault on Fort Wagner, 170 members of the 54th Mass. (colored) regiment were captured, and of that number 158 have died in consequence of ill-treatment in rebel prisons. The surviving 17 have returned to the regiment.

J. D.

JEFF. DAVIS—the modern Dogberry—"A fellow that hath had losses; and one that hath two gowns, and everything handsome about him."

J. D.—(to Lawrence to show his thanks—
That spy and liar of wide renown—)
Gets up, on his trip to Florida's banks,
A new edition of "sword and gown."

Davis' last Ciceronian utterance—*Cedent arma togæ.*

A STAGGERER.

"Who was the father of Zebedee's children?"
Once was a question thought very bewildering;
But now since Jeff. Davis declares he's a woman,
And says his pursuit and his capture's inhuman,
A question arises more darkly bewildering:
"Who is the father of Davis's children?"

It is now definitely known that the vessel on which J. D. expected to escape was a Hermaphrodite brig.

Oh, contradictory Jeff!
A paradox you remain;
Had your last Shift been Bootless
It has not been in vain.

J. D.'s last "Great Combination."—Beauty and Booty.

DIED:

CALDWELL—At his residence, on Sandusky st., on Thursday, May 18th, MR. JAMES CALDWELL, in the 61st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH,
(Corner of Wood street and Virgin Alley.)
Financial Agent of the United States,
AND
SPECIAL AGENT OF JAY COOKE, U. S. AGENT FOR THE SALE OF THE
Seven-Thirty Loan.
The Popular Loan of the People
AND
THE ONLY LOAN IN THE MARKET,
Convertible into
U. S. Five-Twenty Six per Cent
Gold Bearing Bonds.
LIBERAL COMMISSIONS
ALLOWED TO BANKS AND BANKERS
mh29-tf JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cashier.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 26th, 1865.

WHEREAS BY SATISFACTORY evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the
Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh,
in the city of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the acts of Congress, entitled "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States Bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 30, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act required to be complied with before commencing the business of banking under said act. Now therefore,

I, FREEMAN CLARKE, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh," in the city of Pittsburgh in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the act aforesaid.

Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office, this 26th day of April, 1865.

FREEMAN CLARKE,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE
EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK
Of Pittsburgh,
Chartered by State Pennsylvania, 1836.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
Organized under National Law, 1865.
This Bank has been designated a
DEPOSITARY
OF THE
United States Treasury,
and appointed agent for the sale of the
7-30 LOAN.
Every facility will be offered to investors or parties purchasing for re-sale.
H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
my1-tf

WHEREAS, THE AUDITOR GENERAL, as required by the eleventh section of the Act entitled "An Act enabling the banks of this Commonwealth to become associations for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States," passed on the 22d day of August, A. D. 1863, has certified to me that the

"EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH,"

located in said city has furnished satisfactory evidence to him that all the requirements of said Act have been complied with by said bank, and that it has become an association for the purpose of banking under the laws of the United States.

I do, therefore cause this notice to be published in accordance with the provisions of the said eleventh section of the said Act, and do declare that the charter of said bank by the terms of said Act, is deemed and taken to be renewed and continued subject to the provisions of the first section of said act.

A. G. CURTIN,
Governor of Pennsylvania.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, HARRISBURG, May 11, 1865.

NOTICE.

The firm of HOWARD, COTTRELL & CO., was this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Samuel H. Howard, Esq. All the business of the late firm will be settled by Wm. N. Howard, who is authorized to sign the firm name for the purpose.

HOWARD, COTTRELL & CO.,
Pittsburgh, April 29th, 1865.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

Having purchased the mill machinery, &c., owned by Howard, Cottrell & Co., the undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership under the name and style of CHILDS & SEMPLE, for the transaction of a general WOOLEN MANUFACTURING BUSINESS.

HARVEY CHILDS,
WILLIAM SEMPLE.
Pittsburgh, April 29th, 1865. my6-2w

NOTICE.—The undersigned, George F. Bemis, is a member of the firm of Howard, Cottrell & Co., owning one-fifth part of the capital stock vested in said firm and one-fifth part of the assets and property, real and personal, vested in or to said Howard, Cottrell & Co., here, having sold or disposed to any person my interest in the capital, assets or property of said firm or any part thereof.

GEO. F. BEMIS.

GREAT EMPORIUM
FOR
Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,
T. S. ROBINSON & CO.,
72 FIFTH STREET,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
LARGEST, BEST AND
CHEAPEST ASSORTMENT
WEST OF
NEW YORK AND BOSTON,
And fine goods of the latest importations from
LONDON AND PARIS.
Consisting of White and Figured Linen Shirts, Flannel Shirts, Cotton, Merino, Gauze and Silk Shirts and Drawers, Gloves and Half Hose of every description American, French and Silk Suspenders, Stocks, Ties, Scarfs, in all the recent novelties; Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, ready hemmed; Three and Four Ply Linen Collars, Dressing Gowns, Canes, Umbrellas, &c., &c.

F. Y. S.

French Yoke Shirts made to order from best brands of Cotton and Linen. A splendid assortment of Linen Bosoms always on hand.

Please call and examine goods and prices

T. S. ROBINSON & CO.,
72 Fifth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR,
FOR
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Have just opened a full line of
Gauze and Gossamer Vests and Drawers,
FOR GENTLEMEN, AT LOWEST PRICES.
Also, a full stock
SUMMER UNDER GARMENTS,
FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND BOYS, AT
77 and 79 Market street.

LACE GOODS.
Just opened—
REAL LACE EMPRESS COLLARS,
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS.
IMITATION LACE HDKFS.
REAL THREAD LACE VEILS.
REAL LACE BARBES.
These goods we offer at real bargains.
JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
77 and 79 Market street.

FOR SALE—
A PORTABLE ENGINE for oil purposes, six inch cylinder, twelve inch stroke, tubular boiler, nearly new, all in good order. Inquire of CARROLL & SNYDER, boiler builders, Pittsburgh; SCUTTE & KIRK, AYRICK, engine builders, Allegheny City, or JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Sewickly, Allegheny county, Pa. my13-1w

FOR RENT—THE PRIVILEGE OF
The Half of an Office Room
In Building No. 4, second story, St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. Apply on the premises at from 8½ o'clock to 10 o'clock p. m., and from 1½ till 2½ o'clock p. m., or through the posto

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

☞ For additional local see first page.

KILLED IN A COAL BANK.—One day last week, as Mr. John Crusan, Mr. Wilcox, and several others were visiting a coal bank just opened by Sterrett & Co., near Saltsburg, on the Westmoreland side of the river, a large amount of slate fell from the roof of the bank, instantly killing Mr. Crusan and seriously injuring Mr. Wilcox. Immediately before the accident, some one of the party asked Mr. C. if the roof should not be supported; he replied that there was no danger. Scarcely had he uttered these words when several tons of slate fell upon him, crushing him to the earth. He leaves a wife and a number of children to mourn his loss.

ARRIVED HOME.—Mr. John Miller, a resident of Allegheny City, who was in Louisiana at the breaking out of the rebellion, and forced into the rebel army, arrived in this city yesterday. He was taken prisoner about a year since and confined at Rock Island until a few days ago, when he was released upon taking the oath of allegiance. Mr. Miller was formerly engaged as a carrier of the daily papers of this city and his numerous acquaintances will be gratified to learn of his safe return.

CITY MORTALITY.—Dr. Geo. L. McCook, physician to the Board of Health, reports the deaths in this city for the week ending May 13th, at nine—six males and three females. The deaths resulted from the following causes—Apoplexy, one; consumption, one; dysentery, one; abscess of liver, one; measles and diphtheria, one; pericarditis, one; croup, one; still born, two.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—Joseph Diehl, a boy seventeen years old, who was convicted at the recent term of the U. S. District Court, for purloining a letter from the post-office at Hyde Park, Luzerne county, was sentenced yesterday by Judge McCandless to undergo an imprisonment of ten months in the House of Refuge.

SENTENCE SUSPENDED.—The sentence of David Baker, of Armstrong county, convicted at the recent term of the U. S. District Court of resisting an officer while in the discharge of his duty, has been suspended until the October term. The defendant was required to enter bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at that time for sentence.

THE ALLEGHENY LIBRARY.—The managers of the Allegheny Library Association and Reading Room have succeeded in obtaining a membership of over two hundred persons, and a meeting will be held this evening at the new City Hall for the purpose of organizing.

INDECENT EXPOSURE.—A young man named Doyl was fined twenty-five dollars and costs yesterday afternoon, by Mayor Lowry, charged on oath of Phoebe Drum, with indecent exposure of his person.

GRADING COMMENCED.—The grading of Pennsylvania avenue from Chatham street to Fifth street, has been commenced, and the work is progressing vigorously.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FOR MORE THAN TWENTY YEARS Batchelor's Venetian Hair Dye has stood the test of trial, and it can tan it, instantly, in public or private.

The VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best and cheapest made. Its price is only 75 Cents, and each bottle contains double the quantity of dye in those usually sold for $1.

THIS HAIR DYE is manufactured by a peculiar process, which renders it much more superior to any dye in the market. Being complete in one bottle, no preparation is required, which greatly simplifies the application.

IN USING THIS DYE, you avoid that RUSTY, LEAD appearance by which dyed hair and whiskers are so readily recognized, when an inferior article has been used, as it produces a perfectly natural color and never fails to impart, from a few minutes to a few hours, lasting black, thy will not rub off or stain the skin or. Invest 75 cents and you will be convinced, sold by all Druggists and Fancy Good Dealers. A. I. BATCHELOR'S Manufactory,

DEMAS BARNES & SON, New York, Wholesale Agents. my19

☞ THE FRIENDS OF CAPT. JAC. F. SLAGLE announce that he will be a candidate for the Democratic nomination of the Common Pleas bench, subject to the decision of the County Convention. my17-tc

☞ LIEUT. SAMUEL HARPER, of the 39th Penn. Vols., from Lower St. Clair township, will be a candidate for nomination to the State Legislature, subject to the decision of the Union County convention. my17-tc

☞ FOR MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE—BILLINGS G. CHILDS, Pittsburgh. Subject to nomination of Union county Convention my 7-tc

☞ FOR TREASURER, Col. J. B. KLODOO Pittsburgh, subject to decision of Union County Convention. my17-tc

☞ FOR THE LEGISLATURE.—Col. JOHN A. DANKS will be a candidate for nomination for Representative to the State Legislature, before the Union County Convention, of June 6th. my16-tc CHALER TOWNSHIP

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—I will be a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY, subject to the nomination of the next Union County convention. ALEX. M. WATSON. ap24-tc

☞ DAVID AIKEN, JR., WILL BE A candidate for renomination to the office of County Treasurer before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6, 1865. my15 dawtd

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—Col. L. B. DUFF will be a candidate for nomination to the office of District Attorney before the Union County Convention, which meets June 6 in 1865. my1 tjnd-tw

☞ DISTRICT ATTORNEY.—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK is a candidate for renomination to the office of District Attorney, subject to the action of the Union Republican County Convention which will meet upon Tuesday, the 6th day of June next. Delegate elections on Saturday afternoon, June 3d, 1865. ap25-dawtc

NOTICE TO ALL DELINQUENT

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED UNDER ANY LAW OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to all company's incorporated by or under any law of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and to all persons interested, that on the first Monday of November, 1861, that have failed to file a report of their affairs required under the act approved April 21, 1858, and the act approved April 30, 1861, that they are required to report to the Auditor General, on or before the 1st day of July next.

In case a dividend has been declared the Treasurer will report, under oath, the amount of capital stock, the dividends, amount, and rate per cent. of each dividend during the year ending the 1st Monday of November, and a statement of the manner in which the company may have had an existence; and in case no dividend has been declared during the year, the cash value of the stock as it existed between the first and fifteenth days of November must be made by the President or Treasurer, and a majority of the Directors, on or before the above named 20th day of July, the actual amount and rate at which time the company was organized.

In addition to the above report made the act of April 21, 1858, companies not paying a tax on tonnage are required to make a separate report, and a tax of the Treasurer of the amount of net earnings or income received during the year from April 1st to November 1st, 1864, to be made on or before the 20th day of April, 1865.

ALL COMPANIES INCORPORATED BY OTHER STATES, and allowed to do business in the Commonwealth, are notified that they are made subject to the taxation on the gross receipts under the fifth section of the act of April 7th, 1862, and are required to report to the Auditor General the amount of such gross earnings or income received between the 1st of April and the 1st of November, 1864.

All delinquencies in reporting as aforesaid, or under any law of the State of Pennsylvania, will be added to a rate of one hundred per centum in addition to the rate of taxation imposed by the act of assembly, entitled "An act to provide for the payment of taxes due by corporations, and for other purposes," approved April 7th, 1862, and the same will be collected by the proper officers of the Commonwealth in the same manner that other taxes are collected by law, and no certificate of charter, under the act of April 29, 1861, which is in the following words:

"Provide further. That any corporation which has failed to make returns to the Commonwealth as required by the act of April 29, 1861, entitled 'An act for the better securing to the Commonwealth the payment of taxes due by incorporated companies,' may make such return within sixty days after the passage of this act, on pain of the forfeiture of their charter, and all the rights and privileges granted to or vested in them by the same, shall be void and of no effect, unless the Governor shall, by proclamation for that purpose, restore the same."

ISAAC SLENKER,
Auditor General.
W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer.

HARRISBURG, May 10, 1865.—my19-1m

W. & C. K. HERRICK,
IMPORTERS OF
STATIONERY,
Fancy Goods, Druggists' Articles, and French Perfumery,
DEALERS IN
Ivory, Raw Horn, Buffalo, and Rubber Combs,
Tooth, Nail and Hair Brushes.
A full assortment of FINE ENGLISH CUTLERY constantly on hand.
STATIONERS' WAREHOUSE,
No. 75 John street, New York.
sel-1y

T. C. JENKINS,
COMMISSION MERCHANT AND PURCHASING AGENT,
No. 239 Liberty street, opposite Wood,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Dealer in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Cheese, Butter, Fruits, and all Farm Products.
Best brands Family Flour always on hand.
Also, REFINED OILS.
Prompt attention given to Consignments and Correspondence.
WEEKLY PRICE CURRENTS sent to consignors
☞ Orders and Consignments solicited. fe4

J. A. WILSON, ... J. W. CARR, ... D. M'CANDLESS
WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
94 WOOD STREET,
Third a above Diamond alley.
my15 PITTSBURGH

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal Advances made on consignments.
my20 24 North Front street, Philadelphia.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FIFTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS for Selling Liquor, filed in the Clerk's Office up to May 9th, 1865:

Name.	Kind.	Place.
Lynch & Mc.	tavern	1st Ward, Pittsburgh
George Conaley,	do	do do
Archibald Perry,	do	do do
Peter Fite Wilbert,	do	do do
John Snyder,	do	do do
Rhinehart Fridk,	do	do do
P Weikand,	do	do do
John Reichline,	do	do do
Catherine Reichert,	eating house,	do do
Wm Pollock,	do	do do
Wm B Bryan,	do	do do
John Seiferth & Co.	other goods,	do do
Thomas Bel	do	do do
John Laverty,	tav rn	2d Ward, Pittsburgh
Aaron Sayre,	do	do do
Henry Bender,	do	do do
Joseph McKee,	do	do do
G F Buchenschwender,	do	do do
Thomas Hall-y,	do	do do
John Brown,	do	do do
Joseph Werley,	do	do do
Gustav Mack,	eating house,	do do
Henry Vogt,	do	do do
G Reinsman & Co,	tavern,	3d Ward, Pittsburgh
Peter Hilling,	do	do do
Jane Kennedy,	do	do do
James C'x,	do	do do
John Duff,	do	do do
Wehrung,	do	do do
Thomas Wilkie,	other goods,	do do
Jos J Kelley,	do	do do
Peter Meiles,	do	do do
John Schweman,	tavern,	4th Ward, Pittsburgh
Wm Howatt, Jr,	do	do do
John Mc Cauley,	do	do do
John Cox & Mc Ginley,	do	do do
Benjamin Grimbly,	do	do do
Daniel M'ran,	do	do do
P M Hopkins,	do	do do
Charles Mullen,	eating house,	do do
Geo P M'Ilvaine,	do	do do
Alex Campbell,	do	do do
John McDevitt,	other goods,	do do
Robert Woods,	do	do do
L H Voigt & Co,	do	do do
Daniel Sweinit,	tavern,	5 h Ward, Pittsburgh
Jacob Fox,	do	do do
Wm Brown,	do	do do
Peter Dunberger,	do	do do
A Greenwood	do	do do
Thomas Keeley,	do	do do
Joseph Israel,	do	do do
Antonio Botello,	do	do do
Henry Daily,	do	do do
Christine Keck,	do	do do
Wm Hunter & Cornwall,	do	do do
John Mooney,	do	do do
Harry Fried-,	eating house,	do do
Geo Eckerly,	do	do do
Wm Wilkins,	do	do do
Joseph Mc Ilvis,	do	do do
Mc Sden Acker,	other goods,	do do
He ry Zimmerman,	ay'ra,	6th Ward, Pittsburgh
F Wh-lin,	do	do do
Herm n Steckfold,	do	do do
Mrs Hucker,	eating house,	do do
James McK ivey,	do	do do
Jos Mc Cabe,	other goods,	do do
Mrs A Mc ally,	eating house,	7th Ward, Pittsburgh
John P Vogle,	do	do do
John Richardson,	tavern,	8th Ward, Pittsburgh
Wm Kinz,	do	do do
John Coyle,	do	do do
Wm Vo meyer,	eating house	do do
John H Deller,	tavern,	9th Ward, Pittsburgh
John Power,	do	do do
Geo Sew o'h,	do	do do
A Kumpf,	do	do do
John Kerr,	do	10th Ward,
Jos Q ing,	do	do co
Wm Gallach,	do	do do
Andrew Gallach,	do	do do
S Ath,	do	do do
John Smith,	do	do do
Stephen Cairns,	do	do do
J H Gardner,	do	do do
John Schwarze,	do	do do
Jam s Brawley,	do	do do
A Mamus,	do	do do
James Williams,	do	do do
Wm C Fenn,	do	do co
Mrs Spoonmyer,	eating house,	do do
Michael Cavenagh	do	do do
Xavier Walz	do	do do
James Brownlee,	other goods,	do do
Wm Hannage,	do	do do
Wm B & Co,	do	do do
Wm Bennett,	do	do do
Chas L Seabling,	tave n,	1st Ward, Allegh ny.
John Siddons,	eating house,	do co
Xavier Heckler,	do	do do
G Fass,	do	do do
Martin Isherwood,	do	2d Ward, do
John Scholis,	tave n,	2d Ward, do
Martin Heyl,	do	do do
John A Smith,	do	do do
Chas Fosbinder,	do	do do
Mary Ow en,	eating house,	do do
Barbara Dicke, loffler,	do	do do
P A Wacker,	tavern,	3d Ward, do
Christian Geib,	do	do do
An hony Hoffman,	do	do do
Valentine Seitz,	do	do do
Leonard Kern,	eating house,	do do
Geo Panchner,	do	do do
H ri Barker,	do	do do
Margaret Hinkle,	do	do do
Kalman Sasan,	do	do do
Ja obSchr mer,	do	do do
John H Stinkel,	tavern,	4th Ward, do
John Krebs-bill,	do	do do
Ph lip Reust-in,	do	do do
F d Landgraf,	do	do do
Hannah Hall,	do	do do
John Klaus,	do	do do
Jacob Sauer,	do	do do
C Mc lo kay,	ea ing house,	do do
Jacob Kugel,	do	do do
J Ewing,	o h r goods,	do do
Wm S diler,	do	do do
John Sa-ler,	tavern,	Birmingham.
John N hafler,	do	do
Valentine Goehring,	do	do
Jacob Mc Cune,	do	do
Christian Stange,	do	do
Frank Fleish r,	do	do
Frank Krome,	eating house,	do
Silas A iller,	do	do
Christian Gr-ss,	tavern,	East Birmingham.
Ernest Hauch,	eating house,	do
John Bier,	do	do
John Sauer,	tavern,	Lawrenceville
John Smith,	do	do
John Ma-ley,	do	do
Jam s Young,	do	do
John Thomas,	do	do
Hannah Ewing,	addison, eating-house,	do
Valentine Burger,	do	do
Jacob Ha-ler,	do	do
Peter Stiger,	tavern,	do
Chas Jacobs,	other goods,	do
Barbara Ludwig,	tavern,	Manchest borough.
Robert Brown,	do	do do
John G Heer,	eating house,	do do
Peter Schmidt,	tavern,	McKee port borough.
Thomas Clark,	do	do do
James Sock, Sheds rass,	do	do do
Jacob Engle,	do	do do
F W Eckert,	eating house,	do do
Martin Freudenrich,	tavern,	Sharpsburgh bough
Joseph Schmidt,	eating ho se,	do do
John Goerling,	tavern,	South Pittsburgh.
Anthony Kaigh,	do	do do
John Wagner,	other go ds,	do do
Geo W Painter,	eating house,	Taren um bough
George Hoellgel,	tavern,	Temperanceville bough.
Elizabeth Uhrs,	eating house,	do
Hannah Aug n tein,	other goods,	do
Thomas Sullivan,	tavern,	do
John Chess,	do	do
Henry Schneider,	other goods,	do
Mary A M'Farrar,	eating house,	do
Frank B pp,	tavern,	Collins townsh.
Mrs Caroline Gerisch,	do	do
Peter Shoene,	eating house,	Cres on township.
Mahlon G riner,	tave n,	Courtlieu to ship.
Caroline Wegle,	do	Elizabeth to nship.
Robert Clarke,	do	do do
John Jones,	do	do do
John Hon fe ter,	do	Hampton township.
Michael Sh pine,	do	Indiana to ship.
Henry Leffler,	do	Lib rty township.
A n Kelley,	do	Lower St. Clair tp.
John Vaughes,	do	do do
John Lutz,	do	do do
George Goodhack,	do	do do
George Lauer,	do	do do
Richard Butler,	do	do do
Andrew Yonker,	eating house,	do do
Wm Coleman,	other goods,	do do
Peter Hofingle,	tavern,	Mifflin township.
George A Stanger,	do	do do
Wm Tro-p,	do	do do
Jo ep Laughes,	do	McCandless township.
John N Mueller,	do	Pittswhip.
Louisa Fry,	do	do do
Jo ep Steck,	do	do do
Frederick Wessel,	do	do do
Christian Leonhardt,	eating house,	Pe ers township.
Antony Whitaker,	tavern,	Pe ers township.
Andrew Stein	eating house,	Ra ro township.
Jam s N Liddell,	tavern,	do do
Jam s Bryan	do	do do
Michael Loonard,	do	do Reserve township.
Joseph Lodder,	do	do do
Frederick Rerbrick,	do	Richland township.
George Garraux,	do	Robinson township.
Jacob Born,	do	do do
James Gough,	do	Shaler township.
Patrick Hanna,	do	do do
Patrick Dunn	do	do do
Andrew M'Quigly,	eating house,	Stowe township.
Jan-te Bennett,	tavern,	Sewickley township.
Jacob Weber,	eating house,	do do
Thomas Lowrey,	do	Upper St. Clair township.
Ezekiel Reese,	do	do do
George Hoffman,	do	do do
Sarah J Robinson,	do	do do

The Court will meeton Monday, May 21st, 1865, at 10 o'clock, a. m., and continue from day to day till all are heard. Licenses to be taken out after five days, and within fifteen days after being granted, or they will be revoked according to law. Applicants must file their bonds in office before the day of hearing.

WM. HERRON, Clerk.
my18:3:d

1865. DIARIES. 1865

Diaries of Every Variety for sale by
W. S. HAVEN, Stationer,
corner of Wood and Third streets.
nov11

20 HHDS. PRIME R SUGAR.

15 hhds. prime Cuba sugar,
40 bbls. assorted brandy rgs; together with a full assortment of goods in my line, for sale by
O. E. JONES & CO.,
my3 and 145 Water street.

TO OWNERS O

HORSES, CATTLE SHEEP OR DOGS.

Dr. WEST, Veterinary Surgeon,

And member of the Veterinary College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, Scotland, shilly treats all diseases in the above animals. Patients of all kinds at stable the above animals. Patients of all kinds at stable the above animals. Operations performed. Officeand stables, 88 Smithfield street, between Diamond alley and Fifth street.
nov6-1m

R. H. HARTLEY, ... WM. M'KEE
G. P. PHELPS, ... H. C. BABCOCK.
HARTLEY, M'KEE & CO.,
No. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Patent Stretched Cemented and Riveted Leather Hose and Hose.
Fire, Steamboat and Hydrant Hose.
Patent Oil Tanned Lace Leather.
Hose Couplings and Nozles, Copper and Iron Rivulet Hooks, &c.
Special attention given to making MAIN DRIVING BELTS, either double or single, which we make from the backs of hides, warrant to run straight on the pulleys. ap24-d

HUMBERT, LIGHTNER & CO.,
Real Estate, Sock and Bill Brokers,
Office, 103 THIRD street, Pittsburgh.
Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of
Oil and Oil Lands, Stocks, &c.
Also, specially supplying ENGINES, improved DERRICKS, pit DRIVING PIPE, wood and iron TANKS, and TOOLS and appurtenances used in operating OIL WELLS and REFINERIES.
REFERENCES:
N. HOLME SONS, LLOYD & BLACK,
I. M. PENN, ESQ., JAS. M. COOPER, ESQ.
my1-8m

PIG LEAD—500 PIGS LEAD just received on the Linden Mines, Wisconsin, from which will receive, supplies weekly. Being very soft pure it is well suited for Glass and White Lead manufacturers' use.
For sale by
WM. BAGALEY,
my17 12 Wood street.

BOLTS AND SCREWS, of all kinds, for carriage, wagon makers, and smiths, can be furnished at reduced rates at the Brad-k Nail Foundry and Machine Shops.
MOYAD, WALKER & CO.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

MR. DICKSON'S BENEFIT,
On Friday Evening.

WILLIAM TELL.

William Tell.....Harry Reuck
Gesler.....H. S. Daubeny
Albert.....Mrs. Jas. Dickson.
Emma.....Miss Annie Eberlie
Dance.....Nellie Lizzie.
Shamus O'Brien, (Recitation).....David A. Jones.

The Comedy of the
MAN WITHOUT A HEAD.
Oblivious Top.....Mr. Jas. Dickson.

The Pittsburgh Gymnasts, Messrs. A. Le Vernon, Fred Deirst and brother.
Mr. Le Vernon will hang by the back of the neck on the trapeze, and beat the drum.
To conclude with the
BONNIE FISH-WIFE.
Miss Thistledownand.....Mrs. Jas. Dickson
Maggie Mc arland,.....
With Song of "Caller Herrin."
my8-21

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONCERT
AT
MASONIC HALL,
MONDAY, MAY 22d, 1865,
of the
FROHSINN SOCIETY,
With the kind Assistance of the
GREAT WESTERN ORCHESTRA
AND
The Best Amateurs of the City,

TICKETS ONE DOLLAR—to be had at the Music Stores, and each may be reserved, without extra charge, at KIEBER & BRO'S. my16 lw

MONS DE LONG'S
GRAND JUVENILE
TERPSICHOREAN EXHIBITION,
Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 24, at
MASONIC HALL.
The dancing will consist of two parts—first, the ball room; second, single and double fancy dancing, beautiful ballet costumes, &c. Mons. De Long will also appear in his character dances. Tickets to be had at the music stores and at the door on evening of entertainment. Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8 o'clock, precisely. m 18-3t

CONCERT HALL, PITTSBURGH

OPEN TO-NIGHT
And every night this week, and Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons, at 3 o'clock, the great
MILTONIAN TABLEAUX
OF
PARADISE LOST!
Completely illustrating Milton's Great Poem and carrying out his idea of
Heaven, Hell, Chaos and Paradise.
Tickets 25 cents. Children's Afternoons 15 cts.
A. I. MORRISON, Proprietor and Manager.
L. FISHER, Agent. my15 3t

GARDNER, HEMMINGS & CO.'S
GREAT AMERICAN CIRCUS,
Will exhibit in Pittsburgh on
RED LION LOT,
THURSDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
May 25th, 26th and 27th.
Admission 50 cents; children 25 cents.
Newly organized for the season of 1865—it is once more enabled to present to the public with pride the high standard and superior in tone and quality to the usual average of traveling Circuses.
Remember, and look out for the Grand Twenty Horse Go-den Chariot, which will head the procession, followed by the beautiful Car of Juno, richly drawn by a team of Ethiopian Zebras (a small est in the world). All the horses, ponies mules, carriages, &c., will also appear in the line of the procession.
Don't forget day and date.
Doors open at 2 and 7 o'clock. Performance commence half an hour later.
For further particulars see small bills and large posters.
At McKeesport, May 24th.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office, or here by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. my28-1y

SPEERS' SAMBURG WINE,
PURE, AND FOUR YEARS OLD,
OF CHOICE OPORTO GRAPE,
FOR PHYSICIANS' USE,
For FEMALES, WEAKLY PERSONS & INVALIDS.

EXCELLENT WINE FOR FEMALES
Every family at this season should use the SAMBURG WINE, celebrated in Europe for its medicinal and beneficial qualities, highly recommended by eminent physicians, used in European and American Hospitals, and by some of the first families of Europe and America.
AS A TONIC it has no equal, causing an appetite and building up the system, being entirely a pure wine of a most valuable grape.
AS A DIURETIC it imparts a healthy action of the Glands Kidneys and Urinary Organs very beneficial in Dropsy, Gout and Rheumatic Affections.
SPEERS WINE is a pure article from the Juice of the Port Grape, possessing medical properties superior to any other wine in use, and an excellent article for all weak and debilitated persons, and the aged and infirm, improving the appetite, and benefitting ladies and children. Try it once, and you will not be deceived.
☞ Insure the signature of ALFRED SPEER is over the cork of each bottle.
Sold by N. McCLARREN & Co., 108, FLEMMING, FRED. BRAUN, ALFRED J. RANKIN, and J. M. FULTON, in Allegheny, by GEO. A. KELLY & Co., and S. R. CRAIG; and by all first class druggists in surrounding towns, who also sell the CASTELLA PORT BRANDY, a choice old article imported only by Mr. SPEER, direct from the vaults of Oporto Trade supplied by B. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & Co., and by A. SPEER, at his Vineyard, New Jersey Principal Office 208 Broadway, New York. ly-stnp
JOSEPH FLEMING, Pittsburgh, Pa.

COUGHS! COUGHS!!
TRY STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM
DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM is warranted to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Consumption and all affections of the Throat and Lungs.
DIARRHŒA.
All the medical men and the press recommend DR. STRICKLAND'S ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE as the only certain remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery. It is a combination of Astringents, Absorbents, Stimulants, and Carminatives, and is warranted to effect a cure after all other means have failed.
PILE REMEDY.
DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly It is warranted to cure.
TONIC.
We can recommend those suffering with loss of Appetite, Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors. It strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.
For sale by Druggists generally, and by
PARK & BRILL,
Wholesale Agents, No. 77 Federal St,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
And by
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Wholesale agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.,
(Corner Wood and Second street.
Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth st., Cincinnati, Ohio nov19-1y

WANTED.

WANTED—1 WOOD PLANER, 1 CAR WHEEL PRESS, and proposals for OAK TIMBER for Cars. Address
McVAY, WALKER & CO.,
my18 Braddock's Field Allegheny co., Pa.

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BLUE CLOTH,
BLACK CLOTH,
SUMMER PANT STUFF,
BLEACHED MUSLINS,
IRISH LINENS.
A large assortment of
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BARGAINS
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2 CASES BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 12½ cts. per yard.
5 BALES FINE BROWN MUSLINS, at 15 cents per yard.
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EXTRA BLACK SILKS, at $1 50.
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DRESS GOODS,
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YOUTH TO THE AGED!!
BIOKRENE
OR
LIFE REJUVENATOR.
This preparation is unequaled as a Rejuvenator and Restorer of wasted or inert functions.
The aged should be certain to make the Biokrene a household word, as nothing will so order them youthful in feeling and in strength, and enable them to live over again the days of their primitive joy. It not only exhilarates but strengthens, and is really an invaluable blessing, especially to those who have been reduced to a condition of nervility, self abuse, misfortune, or ordinary sickness. No matter what the cause of the impotency or any human organ, this superb preparation will remove the effect at once and forever.
BIOKRENE
Cures Impotency, General Debility, Nervous Incapacity, Dyspepsia, Depression, Loss of Appetite, Low Spirits, Weakness of the Organs of Generation, Imbecility, Mental Indolence, Emaciation, Ennui. It has a most delightful, desirable and novel effect upon the nervous system; and all who are in any way prostrated by nervous disabilities are earnestly advised to seek a cure in this most excellent and unequalled preparation.
Persons who, by imprudence, have lost their NATURAL VIGOR, will find a speedy and permanent cure in the
BIOKRENE
The feeble, the languid, the dispairing, the old should give this valuable discovery a trial. It will be found to ally different from all other articles for the same purpose.
TO FEMALES.—This preparation is invaluable in nervous weakness of all kinds as it will restore the wasted strength with wonderful permanence.
It is also a grand tonic, and will give relief in Dyspepsia with the first dose. A brief persistence in its use will renovate the stomach to a degree of perfect health and banish Dyspepsia forever.
One Dollar per Bottle, or six Bottles for $5. Sold by Druggists generally.
Sent by express anywhere by addressing,
HUTCHINGS & HILLYER,
Proprietor
51 Ceder street, New York
Sold in Pittsburgh by
JOS. FLEMING,
no18 corner Market street and the Diamond.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALLEGHENY CO., PA., PITTSBURGH, April 21st, 1865.
IN PURSUANCE OF THE 21st Section of an Act relating to Allegheny county, passed May 21st, 1857, I, David Aiken, Jr., Treasurer of said county, hereby give notice that I will personally or by deputy attend for the purpose of receiving taxes in the several Wards, Boroughs, Town hips and Precincts of said county, at the place of holding general elections therein, respectively, on the following days, from 10 o'clock a. m. until 7 o'clock, p. m., to wit:
First Ward, Pittsburgh; First Ward, Allegheny; East Birmingham, Sharpsburg and Elizabeth Boroughs; Elizabeth Neville, South Fayette, Snowden Penn, Marshall, Ross and Fawn Townships.
ON MONDAY, MAY 22d,
Second Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Ward, Allegheny; South Pittsburgh; West Elizabeth and Duquesne Boroughs; Crescent, Upper St. Clair, Baldwin, Franklin, M'Candless, Penn and Harrison Township.
ON TUESDAY, MAY 23d,
Third Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct Third Ward, Allegheny; Monongahela and Tarentum Boroughs; Nelson, Scott, Lower St. Clair, Jefferson, Patton, Sewickley, Fine and Reserve Townships.
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 24th,
Fourth Ward, Pittsburgh; Sixth Ward, Pittsburgh; Second Precinct, Fifth Ward, Allegheny; West Pittsburgh, Sewickley and Mifflin Townships; Fayette, Union, Versailles, Mifflin, Wilkins, Richland and East Deer Townships.
ON THURSDAY, MAY 25th.
First Precinct, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh; Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh; Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh; First Precinct, Fourth Ward, Allegheny; Second Precinct, Birmingham; Second Ward, Lawrenceville and Temperanceville Boroughs; Robinson, Pitt, Peebles, M'Clure, Scales and Indiana Townships.
ON SATURDAY, MAY 27th.
Taxes can be paid at the Treasurer's office, within three months from the date hereof, in the foregoing districts, under the FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT, for prompt payment to any person paying the whole amount of their taxes. ap24

CARPETS.
We are receiving by
STEAMER AUSTRALASIAN
A large assortment of the celebrated Crossley
ENGLISH BRUSSELS
AND RUGS,
Imported by ourselves, including
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
never before in this city.
Having bought gold at the present low rates, we offer these and our entire stock of
AMERICAN BRUSSELS,
INGRAIN CARPETS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
At the lowest rates to be found in the market.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
ap2 23 Fifth street.

SOMETHING NEW.
Metal Hydrometers,
That will not break or get out of order.
FOR TESTING CARBON OIL.
Having succeeded, "by dint of close study and application," in producing a Hydrometer in metal for testing Carbon Oil, I respectfully offer it to the attention of dealers and those engaged in refining, as an article that will not break or get out of order; the adjustment being so simple that any one may readily understand it. To those constantly using this instrument it will be found a great boon as an article that has

The Daily Commercial

SEVENTY-SEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE Presbyterian Church in the United States

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

THURSDAY, May 18, 11 A. M.

The Seventy seventh General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States commenced its annual session in the First Presbyterian Church, on this city, Rev. Dr. Paxton?, of Philadelphia, the opening sermon being preached by the Moderator, the Rev. James Wood, D. D., President of Hanover College, Indiana.

Precisely at eleven o'clock A. M., the introductory services proceeded.

A well executed voluntary upon the fine toned organ of the Church was followed by an introit,psalmody, performed by an excellent choir.

The Moderator, Dr. Wood, then led the Assembly in prayer, and gave out the forty-fifth Psalm, first part:

"My heart is full of a good matter;
I speak of the things of my King
My tongue is the pen of a ready writer
May with the Lord compare," &c.

The seventy second Psalm was read, and prayer offered by Rev. Dr. Lord, of Buffalo.

In this prayer special thanks were offered for the wonderful deliverances God so suddenly, so gloriously has effected in behalf of the Nation.

We thank God, said the speaker, for a free church and a free country established upon imperishable foundations. In a touching and happy manner he referred to the gloom cast upon the Nation in the death of the late wise, kind and gentle Chief Magistrate, and prayed fervently for his successor, and for the continued prosperity of the Nation.

The Assembly then united in singing the seventy second Psalm,

"Jesus shall reign where'er the sun,"

after which Rev. Dr. Wood preached the opening sermon.

Moderator's Sermon.

TEXT—"In the days of these kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."—Daniel ii:44.

The connection in which this remarkable prediction of the prophet Daniel is recorded shows that it would be fulfilled by the advent of the Messiah. Under the symbol of a great Image composed of different metals, viz: of gold, silver, brass and iron, God revealed to Nebuchadnezzar, in a dream, the rise of four successive monarchies: the Chaldean or Babylonian, the Persian, the Grecian, and the Roman; during the last of which "the God of Heaven would set up a kingdom;" referring, as is obvious from the description, to the kingdom of Christ. It is further evident from the imagery of the vision of the Prophet and a volume of the same in marches under the symbol of four beasts. During the time of the fourth beast, "a time, and times, and the dividing of time" was given to the saints of the Most High, and the saints possessed the kingdom. Daniel was sent to cause Daniel to "understand the matter" in expanding what he had revealed formerly in symbolic imagery. "Seventy weeks are determined upon thy people and upon the holy city, to finish transgression, and to make an end of sins, and to make reconciliation for iniquity, and to bring in everlasting righteousness, and to seal up the vision and prophecy, and to anoint the Most Holy." Therefore and understand that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem unto the Messiah the Prince shall be seventy weeks and three score and two weeks: the street shall be built again, and the wall even in troublous times. And after three score weeks the Messiah shall be cut off, but not for himself."

By connecting these several predictions together, the question is placed beyond all doubt that on one of the "days" of the Messiah, and that the kingdom of God in heaven would set up was the kingdom of Christ.

By the kingdom of Christ in the sense of the text, a mighty moral power is meant, as might be inferred, but not less essential, but his Mediatorial or Messianic kingdom, this essential element of power being presupposed, is supreme and infinite God, over all created intelligences. "His kingdom ruleth over all." The moral kingdom is the power which he exercises as our Redeemer, the God of love, for the gathering in, the preservation and enlargement of his Church, and for completing the number of his elect. His dominion and dehovah is undivided. By the right of creation he holds in his hand the sceptre of universal sway. His government as Redeemer is official, and was given him by God the Father, which entitled "I have set my King upon Zion."

Our text teaches that the Messianic or Mediatorial kingdom of Christ is spiritual. The figurative language of the text is evidently, unmistakably descriptive of a spiritual kingdom, and the subsequent causes which refer to its progress and duration. The text, however, gives us no information is given of any essential change in its character till the end of time. Following its order to the end of time, we will notice

I. The establishment of Christ's Mediatorial kingdom. Its founder is Jehovah. "The God of heaven" is the kingdom of the Messiah would be unlike in the character from the four monarchies which had been mentioned and passed from all earthly kingdom; that it would be, not a civil, political, but a spiritual kingdom. It would be, and proved a wiser and better kingdom than those with which it was contrasted, but different in its manifestations, its laws and privileges. A kingdom which, though located on earth, is not of this world; though erected in its manifestations in the hearts of God's true people, over which Christ reigns, not personally, but by the Holy Spirit. Earthly kingdoms are established by external influences, by appeals to the claims of rulers and magistrates devout homage and obedience; but the wise and successful founders of earthly kingdoms are not suited for the "Spirit kingdom." "By him kings reign and princes decree justice," but more than this is literally true of the Prophet. He supposes by prophecies, they teach that the Messianic kingdom would be something of that peculiar and transcendent definition which belongs to the "gospel plan of redemption; including the incarnation of God's eternal, co-eternal Son, his one sacrifice for sin, his triumphant resurrection and ascension "on high." Long before Christ was taxoired to write, "Unto us a child is born, unto us a son is given, and the government shall be upon his shoulder; and his name shall be called Wonderful Counselor, the Mighty God, the Everlasting Father, the Prince of Peace." Who can contemplate these predictions without inferring that the Messiah's kingdom would possess the same exceptional and unequaled characteristics which would render its establishment on earth an instance of Divine wisdom and power and its principal design and end, not political interests of mankind, but their moral and eternal welfare?

Accordingly, when our Lord commenced his public ministry he distinguished his kingdom from all others by declaring that the kingdom of heaven was "at hand," from its spiritual character. Its nearness to the world was to commence with the personal reign of Christ on earth. Long before the Roman empire had reached its culminating point of power, and virtually embodied the whole world, Daniel in describing the spiritual kingdom, in which all Pagan worship, and become the footstool of the Christian Church. And so the roman empire was then the mightiest power of the world, this prophecy virtually implies also that in the time Christ's kingdom should "extend from sea to sea, and from the river to the ends of the earth." The same is explicitly taught in other parts of Scripture.

Another chapter of Daniel's prophecies the language is, that "the stone cut out of the mountain without hands, brake in pieces the iron, the brass, the clay, the silver and the gold, and they became like the chaff of the summer threshing floor, and the wind carried them away that no place was found for them: and the stone that smote the image became a great mountain and filled the whole earth." In these expositions have distinguished between the kingdom of the stone and the kingdom of the mountain. The stone denotes its beginning and progress; and the mountain its universal extension through the world. According to a common mode of ancient oriental imagery, stones were employed to batter down the walls of cities; in allusion to which the stone in Nebuchadnezzar's dream was represented as breaking the image in pieces; and then, as if animated with supernatural life, it increased in magnitude until it became a great mountain and filled the whole earth. The words, therefore, describe the active and aggressive power of christianity, together with its final triumph in all the world.

The question now recurs Was Christ's king dom to remain in its progress and extension over the earth the same *spiritual* character which it was distinguished in its first establishment? or would it undergo an important change in this respect? The following considerations will be a sufficient answer to these interrogatories:

1. When our Lord was about to leave the world, he commanded his sorrowing disciples by promising to send the Holy Spirit, who would abide with them for ever. In addition to this promise, he gave to them and to the Church, a large part of his official work would be to convert men's souls and bring them under the dominion of Christ. Accordingly, within the first three thousand converts were made, and very soon the number was increased to five thousand. But the work did not stop there. From year to year He gathered in many similar triumphs, both in Judea and other countries, and Paul affirmed that the ministrations of the Spirit would constitute the transcendent glory of the Gospel dispensation.

2. Our Lord's last command to his Apostles was to "go into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," with a promise to be "with them always to the end of the world." was a commission to promulgate "the Gospel of the kingdom," and to exercise spiritual authority over the Church. He did not constitute them and their successors, or any one of their number, as is claimed by the Popes of Rome, an ecclesiastical hierarchy, to wield the sceptre of temporal power over civil governments. This first important aspiration to such power was rebuked as an unwarranted usurpation. Not that the Apostles ignored civil institutions, and neglected their duties and obligations to "the powers that be." They sought to make them "nursing good citizens as well as faithful church members; and if circumstances required, they approached kings and governors with words of truth and soberness, as Daniel and Paul their moral habits and the administration of public justice. And yet they never compromised their characters as apostles of Jesus Christ, the Saviour of lost men. In inculcating civil, and political duties, they enjoined them on religious grounds, and as matters of conscience and religion; thus teaching that the Church must maintain her spiritual character, even when engaged (as might often be required of her) in duties not strictly sacred; and that she must transmit this characteristic as a legacy to succeeding generations.

In the same connection with the apostolic commission, our Lord instituted Christian baptism as a initiatory rite of admission into his visible kingdom, and as a badge of discipleship. It was not a temporary, but a standing ordinance of the Church; and it has not undergone any change in its nature and significance by the abolition of circumcision. Its perpetuity is implied in the words of the commission, "to the end of the world;"